Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1801. [No. 28

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,
French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swandowns, plains, duffils, flannels, Irish linens, humhums, German and British osnaburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muslins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

January 7.

FIRST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick of the town of Alexandria, and he being declared bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the seventeenth day of this month, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the Washington tavern, in Alexandria, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity or as one of the late house of James Measе M'Rea and Company, may attend, prepared to prove their debts—At the second sitting of the commissioners, the said bankrupt is to go through his second examination; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors aforesaid to choose assignees, of which subsequent sitting due notice will be given and the creditors are to assent or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Clerk to the Commission.

January 9, 1801. 7t

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 6.

(Debate concluded.)

Mr. Davis moved to refer the report to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Smilie hoped the house, before it committed itself by any judgment, would enquire by what authority the serjeant had acted in this most extraordinary transaction, that the citizen might in future be protected from outrages similar to that now under discussion.

Mr. Bayard said that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had entertained the house with an enumeration of doubts, which he hoped they would take no notice of. The facts before them came from a select committee, who were the only organ of a correct investigation of facts. If the facts were doubted the referrence of them to a committee of the whole, with the view of ascertaining their truth, would be perfectly futile.

As to the sentiments of the gentleman on the report, he could not say he was surprised at them. They amounted simply to this, that there was something so sacred in the rights of a free cititizen of a free country, that it was altogether immaterial how he acted, or in what manner he treated the constituted authorities of his country. Mr. Bayard felt as much as the gentleman for the rights of the citizen; but he also felt some degree of respect for the government; as he believed that much, not merely of its dignity, but of the happiness of the people depended upon an adherence to the settled principles of order.

The gentleman had told the house that he doubted its power in several respects.

Did he doubt its power to take the most instantaneous steps to preserve its tranquility and order? To advance such a doctrine would be to degrade the house below the most pitiful county court. There was no such court that did not possess the power of committing for a contempt.

Mr. John C. Smith made several remarks which were not heard.

Mr. Nicholas said that his remarks had been misstated. They were that the magistrate was right in issuing his warrant; and that all that could be expected from him was an admission of the plea of the serjeant, which had actually been done. But to say that a magistrate shall not call your officer to an account in any case, is saying more than had ever been said elsewhere. Cannot your officer commit abuses? Have not gentlemen heard of abuses committed elsewhere? Have they not heard too of their punishment. In such circumstances what other course can be pursued, than that whereby a complaint is first made, and the defence then heard?

Mr. Nicholas did not think the committee had reported a true statement of facts. The serjeant had himself declared that he had released the man, and afterwards arrested him a second time. He was, therefore, authorised in supposing, not that the committee had suppressed facts, but that they had not made a full enquiry into them. It was, then, an acceptable service to give this information to the gentleman, in the hope that they would be influenced by it.

He was surprised at the imputation thrown on a member, who was alluded to, as having advised the prosecution of the serjeant. This conduct, so far from being disgraceful, he considered as highly honorable, coming as it did, from a member enjoying an inviolability of character—Mr. N. concluded with the expression of a hope that the business would be buried in oblivion without controversy.

Mr. Dana said there were two features of the report that seemed to excite the sensibility of the gentleman from Virginia; one was the improper opinions expressed in it; the other, the imputation thrown on a member. He would have been truly surprised at the remarks he had heard on this occasion, had not very similar remarks often been expressed. Could any gentleman, pretending to judical knowledge, doubt the power of the house? Could any man doubt that to arrest an officer of this house for discharging his duty was a violation of privilege?

As to the imputation thrown on a member, if any member had advised the prosecution, was not the imputation merited? For could any member of this house, impressed with a just sense of his station, so far degrade himself or the house, as to request the interference of a magistrate?—This indeed would be a miserable degradation of the house.

Mr. Harper was prepared, if this were a fit time, to shew that the Speaker clearly possessed the power he had exercised. It could be established by the best authorities. He was against a reference to the committee of the whole, which was the only question before the house. If gentlemen wished to try the abstract principle of privilege, they should move a recommitment to the select committee, and assign for reason the objectionable parts of the preamble.

The Speaker said that whatever words he may have used in giving his orders to the serjeant, it was his intention to have arrested, and held in confinement, subject to the order of the house, the man who had committed disorderly behaviour in the gallery. He thought then, and he still thought, that his power extended to that length.

If the Speaker did not possess this power, a member might be assaulted without the bar, a debate might ensue, and before the house could come to any decision, the object to be answered might be defeated.

It was therefore only justice to the serjeant to declare that whatever he had done had been in obedience to his orders.

In the case of disorderly behaviour in the galleries, there were but two courses which could be pursued. One was to clear the galleries of all the persons in them.—This would be to punish the innocent for the guilty. The other was—— *(the editor heard not distinctly.)*

Mr. Davis spoke against the report, and in favour of referring it to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Kittera advocated the report.

Mr. Smilie declared his decided disapprobation of the conduct of the Speaker, the serjeant and the committee.

Mr. Otis spoke at considerable length. He defended the conduct of the Speaker, the serjeant and the committee. He observed that the authority of the Speaker to direct a momentary arrest was conceded. To arrest for an instant was as great a trespass as to arrest for a day. It could not admit of question that the serjeant was bound to execute the orders of the Speaker, and these given by him, in the presence of the whole house, without the house making any interference, were equal to the actual orders of the house.

It should he noticed by gentlemen that the species of outrages recently committed was more to be dreaded than any other kind of outrage. In other countries it had been fatal. In the French Republic it had produced much bloodshed and other mournful transactions. Designing men attended for the express purpose of inspiring terror, thereby hoping to carry their favorite measures; and in case they were called to account, they too gennerally found adherents, or lost themselves in a croud. This description of outrages was therefore more to be feared than open assault upon the members.

Mr. Macon conceived that, in an affair of this kind, which presented the first instance in which a complaint had been made against an officer of the house for the arrest of a citizen, it became the house to act with deliberate caution. He was for a reference to the committee of the whole. He was not disposed to go at length into the arguments, urged by gentlemen in favour of the report. But he did not believe that the dignity of the house had any thing to do with the business.

Mr. Nicholas had little doubt but that the sentiments contained in the preamble would hereafter be quoted as authorities. In this point of light he considered them as dangerous. They tended to extend, under the name of privilege, the powers of an assembly, placed in circumstances peculiar to itself; and this extension could only be made at the expence of the magistracy of the country. The truth was that the civil authorities had powers, in many cases concurrent with those of the house; and it became not the house in such cases to countenance an exclusive exercise of them.

Mr. Nicholas had no doubt of the Speaker's making a true statement, according to his own impressions. But he did

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...atement was ſubſtantially the ſame
... that of Mr. Allſton which will be
found below.

The Speaker roſe to explain what he had previouſly ſtated. He had ſaid that he conſidered himſelf as poſſeſſed of the power to arreſt and confine a perſon for diſorderly behaviour during the preſent ſitting, ſubject to the inſtructions of the houſe. He had not ſaid that he had any power to confine an individual beyond that time.

The words in which he had conveyed his orders to the ſerjeant, where, he believed, "*Take care of him.*" *He would take this occaſion to ſay that there was in the public prints of that day a* GROSS MISREPRESENTATION *of what occurred in the houſe.*

Mr. Rutledge had been informed by the ſerjeant that there had not been a ſecond arreſt. The account given to him at the time of the outrage, and that given him to-day, preciſely correſponded. The account was this, that when the ſerjeant went into the gallery, the man who had committed the diſorderly behaviour braved the vengeance of the houſe; in conſequence of which he was taken down ſtairs by the ſerjeant; he then broke from the cuſtody of the ſerjeant, and was finally conducted into the committee room, where he remained till the houſe roſe, when the ſpeaker releaſed him.

Nothing ſo groſs as this had occurred under the government, except once in Philadelphia, when the ſpeaker had actually confined all the citizens in the gallery by locking them in for a time. So that this power of confinement, which gentlemen declared to be novel, had been exerciſed, and that too in a much more extenſive degree.

Mr. Allſton obſerved, that had it not been for the obſervations which fell from the gentleman from South-Carolina, who juſt ſat down, he ſhould not have troubled the houſe with any remarks upon the preſent occaſion; but that the ſtatement of facts given by that gentleman to the houſe, ſo far as they related to the information which he had received from the ſerjeant at arms, was ſo entirely different from that which he himſelf had received from that officer, that he conceived himſelf bound to ſtate to the houſe what he had himſelf heard that officer ſay.—That upon the evening after the tranſaction took place, ſitting by the fire ſide in the preſence of ten or fifteen gentlemen, who, Mr. Allſton ſaid, he was very confident would bear him out in what he was about to relate, the ſerjeant at arms ſaid, that in executing the orders of the ſpeaker reſpecting the noiſe in the gallery, he had turned the diſorderly perſon out of the gallery, and intended to have let him gone about his buſineſs; but upon returning into the houſe, he had been adviſed by ſome of the members not to let him go; that it was extremely improper. Upon this he returned, and found the man ſome diſtance from the capitol, upon his horſe; that he again arreſted him, and conducted him into the clerk's office, or one of the committee rooms, and there detained him until the houſe adjourned.

Mr. Allſton then obſerved, that if the ſerjeant at arms had been capable of relating in language ſo diametrically oppoſite, the tranſaction which had taken place, as had been juſt given by the gentleman from South-Carolina and himſelf, that, inſtead of his conduct being praiſe-worthy, as was ſtated by the report of the committee, in his opinion it merited reprehenſion, and that he ſhould therefore give his vote againſt concurring with the report of the committee.

Mr. Stanford obſerved, that what he knew of the ſubject, did not come from the ſerjeant; but he had good authority for ſaying, that the perſon who had committed diſorder in the gallery, had been ſet at large after he was taken, and arreſted under the advice and influence of certain members of the houſe, one at leaſt, if not more; that he himſelf could eſtabliſh theſe facts—of courſe, that the report of the ſelect committee was incorrect, and he hoped the buſineſs would be committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Nott ſpoke in approbation of the report, and ſtated in detail facts which had attended the buſineſs. But not having heard with diſtinctneſs more than half the words he uttered, and theſe in a broken way, we cannot ſtate even the ſubſtance of his ſtatement.

Mr. Stanford begged leave more particularly to ſtate, that on the day of the diſorder, after the houſe had adjourned, he ſtepped into the clerk's office. He there found the young man, the ſubject of this buſineſs, held in cuſtody. He then expreſſed his ſurpriſe to the young gentlemen of the office, that the ſerjeant had confined him, and expoſed him to this humiliating mortification ſo long; that as it was a thoughtleſs act on the part of the young man, to have turned him out of the gallery was ſufficient puniſhment for the offence, and indeed the uſual courſe. The anſwer was, that the ſerjeant had done no more at firſt, but that at the inſtance, it ſeemed, of one or more of the members, and not by the authority of the ſpeaker, he had afterwards gone, re-arreſted, and thus confined him.

Mr. Stanford hoped that the matter might go to the committee of the whole; the facts, he alledged, could then be ſubſtantiated, and the report of the ſelect committee, ſo evidently erroneous, might be corrected.

Mr. Edmonds thought the conduct of the ſpeaker and ſerjeant had been juſt what it ought to be. Nor did the different ſtatement of facts, in the leaſt, obſtruct the propriety of the ſteps taken. In conſequence of the order of the ſpeaker, the ſerjeant had arreſted the individual, who was immediately put in confinement. After this arreſt the ſerjeant had no power to liberate him without the permiſſion of the ſpeaker or the houſe. Whether, therefore, he had remained perſonally in the cuſtody of the ſerjeant, or whether he had been diſengaged from him, ſtill he was ſubſtantially and legally under arreſt and confinement; and if he had withdrawn from the cuſtody of the ſerjeant, the latter had only done his duty in re-taking him.

The queſtion was taken on referring the report to the committee of the whole houſe, and loſt, Ayes 34, Noes 48.

Mr. Davis, after making a ſtatement of facts in correſpondence with thoſe by Mr. Allſton, moved a reference of the report to a ſelect committee.

Loſt, Ayes 38, Noes 47.

The queſtion on agreeing to the reſolution, with which the report concludes, recurring, the Yeas and Nays were agreed to be taken.

Mr. Varnum. Is it in order to move to ſtrike out the preamble?

Mr. Speaker. It is not in order. The preamble to a bill or to a reſolution (*some words followed, which we heard, but could not underſtand,*) may be ſtruck out. But he believed no preamble, that bearly aſſigned the reaſons of a committee, had ever been ſtruck out.

Mr. Varnum was of opinion there had been ſuch inſtances; and referred to a report of the committee of elections in 1795.

The Speaker declared that the Preamble was not before the houſe; the only queſtion was on agreeing to the concluding words.

On which the yeas and nays were taken.

When the clerk called the name of Mr. Spaight, he roſe, aſked the ſpeaker whether the preamble would be inſerted on the journals, declaring that if it were not, he would vote for the reſolution.

The Speaker replied, in words that we conſidered as equivalent to a declaration that it would not be inſerted. So impreſſed, Mr. Spaight ſaid, "aye."

On enumerating the Yeas, they were 58, and the Noes 30.

The ſpeaker then made ſome remarks on placing the preamble on the journals. *We could not underſtand his meaning.*

Mr. Kitchell ſaid he had voted for the reſolution from the declaration of the Speaker that the preamble was not to be inſerted on the journals. If it were to be inſerted he would change his vote.

The Speaker declared he had not ſaid ſo.

Mr. Spaight had been ſimilarly impreſſed with Mr. Kitchell. He too muſt requeſt permiſſion to change his vote.

Mr. Gregg declared he had voted under the ſame impreſſion,

The members were not permitted to change their votes.

Mr. Kitchell ſaid that in order to have an opportunity of fairly expreſſing his opinion he moved a reconſideration of the queſtion juſt taken.

On which queſtion the yeas and nays were taken as follow: yeas 45, nays 42.

On agreeing to the reſolution the yeas and nays were again taken, under the declaration of the Speaker that he would direct the preamble to be placed on the journals, as follow: Yeas 50, Nays 38

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickſon, Edmond, Evans, Foſter, Freeman, Glenn, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Griſwold, Grove, Harper, Henderſon, Hill, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Linn, Morris, Nott, Otis, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, J. Reed, N. Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Tenny, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadſworth, L. Williams, Woods,—50.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Allſton, Bailey, Biſhop, R. Brown, Chriſtie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawſon, Dent, Eggleſton, Elmendorf, Goode, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Holmes, Jackſon, Kitchell, Leib, Macon, Muhlenburg, New, Nicholas, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Sumter, Taliaferro, Thompſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams,—38.

On the vote Meſſrs. Claiborne, Goode, Gregg, Hanna, Kitchell, Spaight, Thompſon, and R. Williams voted in the negative, having on the firſt queſtion put on agreeing to the reſolution, voted in the affirmative.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Nov. 3.

Several veſſels parted their anchors yeſterday, but none we are happy to underſtand, received any material damage. One ſchooner loſt her foremaſt, by being run on board of by another veſſel.

Extract of a letter from Port Antonio, dated Oct. 28th, 1800.

"Sailed ſince my laſt, the ſch'r Polly, Woodbury, for Kingſton; brig Adventure, Robinſon, America; ſch'r Mark and Mary, Stenſon, do; ſch'r Young William, Croaker, do; brig Neptune, do.

"A very deep loaded ſchooner, ſuppoſed American, was in the offing yeſterday, but owing to the light winds and windward current, ſhe could not reach the port. To-day ſhe is not in ſight. A very freſh north eaſt wind has ſet in this morning.

November 4.

The Spaniſh armed ſch'r La Guilla, from the Havanna bound to Campeachy, having the governer of that province on board, a prize to his majeſty's ſhips Juno and Melampus, arrived yeſterday.

November 6.

The ſchooner Lively, capt. Young, laden with rum and ſugar, was caſt away on Sunday during the gale at Morant Bay, and only a few puncheons of rum ſaved.

On the properties between this town and Spaniſh town very conſiderable damage has been done to the canes, corn and plantains, which have been moſtly laid down, and a great number of trees torn up by the roots.

Two Spaniſh brigs, one from Champeachy to Trinadad, prize to the brig Argonaut, the other from the ſame place to Truxillo, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Juno; and the American brig Sukey, from Salem to La Guira, with dry goods prize to the ſame, arrived yeſterday.

Died, in Port Royal, the rev. Mr. Gunning, chaplain of his majeſty's ſhip Carnatic, ſincerely regretted by all his acquaintance.

November 7.

The Spaniſh brig ſent in by his majeſty's ſhip Juno, with naval and military ſtores, is it appears. one of the three ſent with ammunition, &c. to effect an attempt on our ſettlement at Honduras.

November 8.

The ſhip Jane, with the loſs of her main and mizen maſts, and his majeſty's ſhip Juno, with the loſs of her fore and main-top maſts, went into Port Royal yeſterday afternoon.

SALEM, December 30.

Almoſt the whole of the month of December has been remarkably open and mild. Frday laſt the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer was at 58 degrees above 0, which is 8 degrees above the warmeſt weather of common winters. Yeſterday the mercury had ſunk to 32 degrees, 26 degrees lower than on Friday.

The Britiſh ſpoilations on American commerce amounted to four millions of dollars, when Mr. Jay obtained by treaty a promiſe of reſtitution. The French ſpoiliations amount to twenty nine millions, for which not even a promiſe of reſtitution is obtained by the late Convention. The Britiſh treaty produced ſuch a convulſion in this country, that nothing but the weight of Waſhingtons's perſonal character ſaved the government from deſtruction. The French treaty will go

quietly into operation, from the affectionate regard of one party for France, and the principle of supporting govornment which actuates the other.

NEW-YORK, January 3.

Nothing is more idle than to suffer alarms from the repetition of old proverbs. That a "green Christmas should make a fat church yard," is not to be admitted, without caution, as a general truth. We should at least be able to prove that the fact is common, and that a "frosty Christmas makes a lean church yard." How stands the facts for the last ten years?

The winter of 1788—'89, was rather more severe than usual. The summer following prevailed measles and influenza—but no mortal disease in the country generally. In a few places prevailed the scarlatina anginosa.

The winter of 1789—'99 was remarkably mild—snow, sleet and rain fell in abundance—but no frost to harden the earth till February, and then not more than a week. The surface of the earth was mud, almost the whole winter.

The summer following, the same diseases prevailed, but no unusual mortality. The two following winters were of unusual severity. In 1791 appeared the malignant fever in New-York, and in 1792 a very mortal angina scarlatina. The winter of 1792—3 was of common severity—it began early—our rivers were closed by the 10th of December—The next summer appeared the yellow fever, and the angina raged, The winter of 1793—4, was milder, but not of the mildest sort. The same malignant complaints and dysentery prevailed. The autumn of 1794 we had a green Christmas, a mild winter, and a sickly summer succeeded, but not universally. The next winter was as usual, and the summer of 1795 was more healthy, but yellow fever and angina affected many towns.

The winter of 1796—7, was more than usually severe; the following summer was healthy generally in the northern states, but several towns in these and the southern states was severely afflicted with the malignant fever.—The winter of 1797—8, was more severe, and followed by the most general prevalence of malignant fevers and dysenteries.—The winter of 1798—9, was equally severe and more lengthy, the summer following was less sickly, but not free from malignant fevers. The last winter was much milder in the northern states, and the summer following in general remarkably healthful. We see therefore the severest winters as the mildest, followed by mortal diseases.

The autumn of 1774—was like the present—we had a green Christmas, and a very mild winter. In 1775, malignant dysentery was very prevalent. But unfortunately for the adage, that disease and angina maligna were more mortal in many places in 1778, than in 1775; and the dysentery was more prevalent in 1776 and 1777, after winters of usual severity, than in 1775, after the very mild winter.

The remarkable mild winters of 1754—5, and 1755—6, when vessels sailed from New-York to Albany in January, were followed by no general sickness, altho the dysentery and angina affected particular towns.—The autumn of 1778—9, was as usual; but the latter part of the winter was as mild as ever known. Peaches blossomed in February—yet the following summer was uncommonly healthful.

On the whole, we have reason to be cautious in crediting popular remarks. It is very evident that heat and cold are not the most influential agents directly in generating epidemic diseases.

January 6.

Arrived, brig Mohawk, Saye, Port-au-Prince.

The brig Sally arrived at Jamaica in 18 days from this port.

TRENTON, January 6.

By the return of votes, our readers will preceive, that Messrs. *Mott, Elmer, Condit, Helms* and *Southard*, composing the democratic ticket are elected members of Congress by a majority of about 500 votes. It will be recollected, that in our last, we stated, from the information we had received, that the federal ticket would probably succeed by a majority of between 1000 and 1500 votes. This calculation was founded upon the ordinary results of electors in this state, and was fully justified by that for members of the legislature, held in October last—but, it has failed!—The numbers of votes given in by the counties of Essex and Morris, has not only exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the democratic ticket, but out-strips all calculation founded on precedent or reason, and justly excites *a wonder* when the population of those counties is compared with that of the large counties of Burlington and Hunterdon. This *wonder*, however, will cease when we state, and from the most respectable authority, that in Morris and Essex, not only girls of the *age of eighteen*, but even *married women*, were actually admitted to vote. In Sussex, also, we are credibly informed, that the same illegal practices took place. Such being the state of things the election will probably be disputed at the next congress. We cannot here forbear to state, that the *federalists* have been *shamefully negligent of their duty*.—They had votes enough in the state, *good and legal votes*, to overbalance all those of their opponents, legal *and illegal*.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

From a mercantile house, whose polite attentions we have often had occasion to notice, we this morning received the London Observer of the 16th and Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 17th November. From these it appears that

His majesty's ministers have received advice that the French meditate a speedy attack upon Jersey and Guernsey, in consequence of which a considerable augmentation to the garrisons of those islands had been ordered,

The Observer says "The funds experienced a general depression last week—Bank stock fell from 166½ to 164¾. The 3 per cents, after various fluctuations, lost ½ per cent. and Omnium, which yesterday closed at 3 per cent. premium, was done on Friday at 2½.

We shall give extracts in our next.

Cleared, brig Juniata, Brown, Lisbon; sloop Eliza, Watkins, New-York.

Schooner La Plate, Newel, from hence, has arrived at Cape Francois, after a passage of 12 days.

Ship Mars, George, of this port, from Liverpool to New Orleans, was spoke near Abaco on the 20th November, all well, after having been boarded five times by British ships of war.

BALTIMORE, January 9.

Arrived at North-Point, schr Moncrieff, capt. William Cobb, 20 days from Port Republican—spoke nothing.

Brig Dispatch from Cape Francois.

List of vessels at Port Republican, on the 16th December, 1800, politely furnished for insertion by capt. Cobb.

Brig Eagle, Bright, Baltimore; Hiram, Whealand, Philadelphia; sch'r Betsy, Young, do. Nimrod, Makeurges, do. Currier, Staples, Boston; Concord, Feale, Wilmington, D. and Hannah, Morrison, Charleston, S. C.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, January 12.

Villebrune, the chief librarian of the National library at Paris, has published a treatise replete with oriental literature, to prove the authenticity of a treaty concluded between Mahomet and the Christians in the 4th year of the Hegira. This treaty, which grants a number of privileges to the Christians, and secures to them their religious liberty, their property and their hierarchies, has been long known in the country to be in existence. It was supposed that it could only be found in the archieves of the Divan, but it has been preserved in France. Villebrune adds to his work a translation of it.

It appears by a late return, that there are at this time in Pennsylvania, 113,355 taxable inhabitants, among whom there are 1448 slaves. In the year 1793, there were only 91,115.

Petitions are in circulation in Pennsylvania, praying the legislature to adopt constitutional measures for effecting an alteration in the constitution, so that the senators may be chosen annually.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, who left Cadiz on the first of October.

"It was impossible to say when the vessels would sail, owing to the fever, which raged in an alarming degree, in Cadiz. There was no business doing—the merchants having chiefly left the city, and the governor having stopped all communication with the adjacent ports, it being generally supposed that they had the fever worse than in Cadiz. The deaths before I left that place, were computed at ten thousand in two months. Although the fever raged so much in Cadiz no one American was sick the whole time of my stay there, which was about ten weeks."

A BALANCE LOCK,

Says a London paper of the 12th September, for transferring boats on canals from one level to another, was tried on the Dorset and Somerset canal, at Mells, on the 6th instant, and found completely to answer. By this invention the difficulties which have so long existed, of transferring boats on canals without loss of water, are now fully removed, and at a less expence than any other scheme hitherto suggested, end it was very probable, that the necessity of tunnels will be thereby superceded. The experiment was made on a fall of 21 feet, and laden boats transferred up and down in much less time than is employed in passing in common; but this invention is capable of being affixed to a fall of 43 feet, or a much greater depth.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,
Catalonia do. in do.
Whiskey in tierces and bls.
French Brandy in pipes,
Brown Sugar in bls.
Loaf and lump Sugar in lots,
Raisins in casks,
Coffee in bags,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Nutmegs by the pound,
Nails, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Flannels and Bazes,
A quantity of flannel Drawers,
Irish Linens, Scotch Threads,
Tamboured Muslins,
Coloured Lutestrings,
Striped Sattins, black do.
Striped and plain British Oznaburgs,
Sail Duck,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

January 12.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from New-York, and for sale by

Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhds muscovado sugar
East India sugar in bags
Loaf and lump sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira wine
Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in quarter casks
Spirits, peach brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Raisins in kegs and boxes
Soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.

They daily expect by the schooner Phillip from New-York, 20 puncheons Antigua rum.

January 12. eo3t1aw3t

At the request of a number of my Friends,

I offer myself as a Candidate for the ensuing Election to represent the Incorporated Town of Alexandria.

GEORGE HILL.

January 5th, 1801. d4t†

NOTICE.

☞ *A meeting of the citizens of Alexandria, and of that part of Fairfax county within the District of Columbia, is requested at the Court-house, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when some propositions relative to the exercise of the Congressional legislation over the District, will be submitted to their consideration by the committee chosen to confer on the subject of general regulations for the Territory of Columbia.*

By order,
ROBERT I. TAYLOR, Clerk.
January 9. 1801.

☞ *Being provided with a complete & elegant assortment of New Materials, all manner of Printing—Book Work, Handbills, &c. will be executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Shreve and Janney,

have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiskey
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.
Hyson, fuchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper assorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, assorted handsomely, in cases
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

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A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Alexandria, 1st of January, 1801. If not taken out by the 31st of March, will be returned to the Post-Master General as dead letters.

A.

Michael Arthur, William Adams, capt. John Allison, James Allen, George Ainsworth, Elizabeth Alton, Frederick M. Amelung.

B.

Capt. Peter Butler, George Baily, capt. Tholimiah Berry, William Boyl, Mariam Bolon, Andrew Belinain, Benjamin Ball, John Buchan, Ray Bliven, Samuel Brewer, Thomas Brand, David Brown, Ellinda Bolden, William Buntin.

C.

Reaf Charlton, James Carter, Nimrod Chisholm, Elizabeth Clark, Nicholas Comeford, John Cant, Jacob F. Cooper, Jacob Cook, Thomas Craig, Anthony Crease, Joseph Cannon, Adam Coomod, Overton Carr, Vincent Celly, Matthew Clayton.

D.

Elijah Denning, Joshua Dowing, Ambrose Deacons, Stephen Donaldson, Henry Dodson.

E.

Mr. Esminard.

F.

Alexander Fernister, James Frazier.

G.

John Graham, James Gabson, James Gunnel.

H.

Francis Hamenly, Samuel Howard, Thomas Hughs, Thomas Hannah, James Hunter, Eugin Hanley, George F. Hawkins.

J.

Peter John, Seth Jones, John Jacobs, John Johnston, Edward Johnston.

L.

Capt. Daniel C. Lane, Jesse Lincoln, Michael Leawdge, capt. Henry Lunt, Charles Lefever, Alexander Letmore, George Lamkin, Robert C. Latimere, Mrs. Lee.

M.

Patrick Murphy, Alexander M'Cleane, John Miller, George Minor, Michael M'Conell, William Moody, Theodore Middleton, Benachutus Morse, Michael M'Kee, Thomas Magruder, Mitchel & Thornhily, Ronold M'Donaldson, John Mountjoy.

N.

Farmer Nelson, Francis Newman, John Norwood.

O.

Cornelius O'Loughlin, Bezin Offield, Henry Oliver.

P

Thomas Parker, William P. Paterson, William Pickering, Thomas Purkins, capt. Henry Piercy, John Prowler, colonel William Payne, capt. Job Palmer.

R.

Richard Ratcliff, Daniel Rine, William Rhodes, John Raymond.

S.

Caroline M. Steptoe, James Sheehy, James Spencer, Francis Shinard, John Steckney, Samuel Slakum, Samuel Silvester, Wethers Smith, jun. Frederick Sheeve, Robert Smock, Isaac Solomon, Thomas Shaw, Joseph Stevens.

T.

Capt. Solomon Tyler, John Tattong, Thomas Townson.

V.

Joseph Varden, James Vance.

W.

James Williams, Susannah Welsh, capt. Weeks, John Wormley, Henrick Weydenere, Richard Westcoate, Jesse Wheney, Henry West, Mr. Whitty, Patrick White.

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the County-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27. 2aw6t‡

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1st Month 7th. eo

Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jamesson,

Who has (as usual) a general assorement of

Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter-casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirious of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chooising nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, russeletts, Irish linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. eo

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in he Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, SEC'RY.

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the subscribers to the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of said Company.

Given under my hand this day of

N. B. The above must be subscribed before two witnesses.

December 24. eoqt

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.